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ABSTRACT

This publication provides information about overseas students in the vocational education and training (VET) sector in Australia. Information is presented about the number of clients, country of origins, course enrollments, module enrollments and outcomes, sex, state/territory, age, and annual hours. One figure shows overseas vocational education students compared to all overseas students, 1990-97. Nine tables illustrate the following: average annual hours by state or territory 1996 and 1997; overseas clients, course enrollments, and annual hours by country, 1996 and 1997; overseas module enrollments by module outcome by state or territory, 1997; percent of overseas enrollments by stream of study, by state or territory, 1997; overseas course and module enrollments, annual hours, and clients, by state or territory, 1997; percent of overseas enrollments by field of study by state or territory, 1997; percent of overseas enrollments by qualification level, by state or territory, 1997; overseas clients by sex and state or territory, 1996 and 1997; and overseas clients by age and state or territory, 1997. Some narrative accompanies each figure and table. A central foldout section has two sections: (1) the world in summary--top 10 source countries of overseas students studying in Australia in VET institutes that receive some public funds and (2) Australia in summary--overseas students studying in VET in Australia. (YLB)

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ED 423 381

Overseas Students at a glance

NCVER

AUSTRALIAN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION & TRAINING

STATISTICS 1996 & 1997

overseas students at a glance

CE 077 121

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AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL TRAINING AUTHORITY

Introduction

In 1997 over 15,250 students from around the world came to Australia to undertake vocational education and training at institutions in Australia that received some public funds. They came from countries ranging from Albania and Adelie Land (a French territory in Antarctica) to Zambia and Zimbabwe. However, the majority came from Australia's neighbours in the Asia-Pacific region.

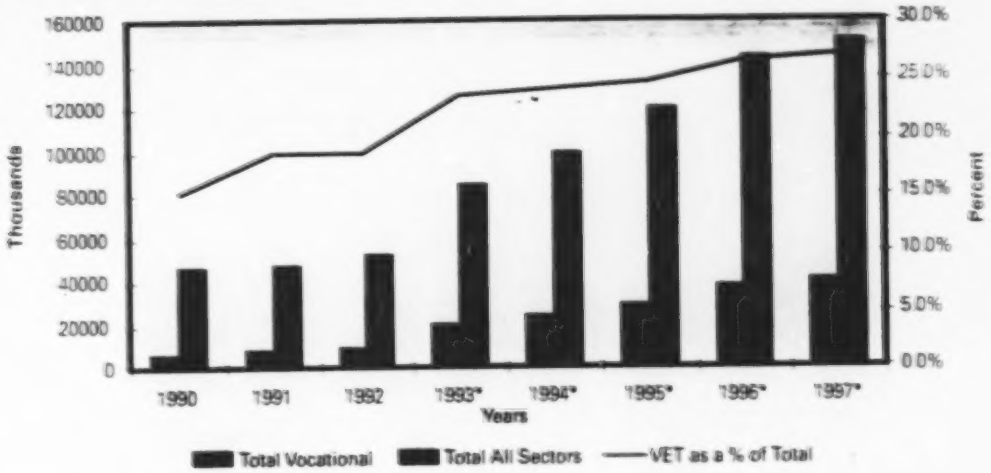
The overseas student market has changed significantly over the years. With the phasing out of the overseas student subsidised program from 1990 most international students now pay full fees. Some of Australia's traditional education markets are reaching maturity and therefore Australia is experiencing a slowdown in growth in this very lucrative export market. Coupled with this is the more focussed marketing by Australia's competitors in some countries and the very recent changed economic circumstances both within Australia and off shore.

Additionally some of Australia's traditional source countries are now providing greater options for students within the region. Joint ventures, twinning and distance learning arrangements with institutions from Australia and other countries are becoming more common.

The overseas student market has grown significantly in the past decade. In the early to mid 80's there were less than 10,000 overseas full fee paying students studying in Australia. In 1997, it is estimated that this number will have grown to approximately 151,500, with the vocational education sector providing almost 41,000 students (in both publicly funded and privately funded institutions) or approximately 27% of this total. In contrast, 10 years ago the vocational education sector had fewer than 6,000 full fee overseas students studying in Australia and represented approximately 28% of the total overseas student market.

Figure 1 highlights the sustained growth that has been experienced in the international vocational education and training industry since 1990. Not only has the international VET sector been growing in its own right it has also been growing as a percentage of the total international education and training industry and in 1997 accounted for almost 30% of the total student population.

Figure 1: Overseas vocational education students compared to all overseas students, 1990 to 1997



Source: Overseas Student Statistics 1997, DEETYA

* Represents a change in collection methodology, see Overseas Student Statistics, 1997 for more details

In the face of the recent economic turmoil in Asia, along with other domestic influences, the international VET industry continues to grow. Since 1993 the international VET industry has grown from about 20,000 students to 40,978[1] in 1997 or 100%. These students represent a significant cultural, social and economic benefit to Australia. In 1997, all overseas students (151,500) provided over $3.2 billion in export revenue, with $1.6 billion being provided directly to institutions in the form of fees. The vocational education sector (40,978 students) accounted for $790 million (24.5%), with approximately $350 million being provided in fees directly to institutions. Overseas students studying in the VET sector at institutions which received some public funds (15,251 students) spent approximately $131 million in fees (37.1% of fees), with a further $163 million (37.3% of goods and services) in the consumption of goods and services.

In response to this, institutions require timely information on what courses students are undertaking, what their outcomes are, what countries they are coming from and their employment prospects.

[1] Source: Overseas Student Statistics 1997, DEETYA.

Other Studies in the International VET Sector

Data from the NCVER *1997 TAFE Graduate Destination Survey*, which focused on graduates with overseas addresses, found that:

- 40% of overseas graduates received some recognition for prior learning;
- 86% of overseas graduates reported that they had achieved or partly achieved their main reason for undertaking the course;
- almost a third of overseas graduates had enrolled in further study, with almost a quarter of these at a TAFE institute;
- the median age of overseas graduates was 25 years, significantly lower than the median age for all graduates which was 28 years; and
- almost 50% of overseas graduates who were unemployed prior to commencing their TAFE course had found work.

Another recently released report, by the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, titled *1997 Survey of International Students Studying in Australia* found that:

- 90% of VET students reported that they, or their parents, were mainly responsible for the decision to enrol in a particular institution;
- one third of VET students reported that the reason they were attending their current institution was because it offered the course or subject they were interested in;
- the main source of information used by VET students prior to coming to Australia to study was an independent agent (38%), followed equally by Australian Education Centres which are located overseas and friends and relatives (17% each);
- 71% of VET students rated their course as being as they had expected or better than they had expected prior to their coming to Australia;
- VET students rated their course facilities (lecture materials, classrooms, tutors) highly with an average rating of 3.6 out of 5;
- 66% of VET students would recommend their institution to someone in their home country; and
- of those students who said they would undertake further study, 40% of VET students indicated they would do so at a university.

Overseas students undertaking VET with publicly funded providers

The remainder of this publication looks at overseas fee paying students undertaking VET with publicly funded providers in Australia. This differs from the figures sourced in the introduction, which in part, was derived from the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

In 1997 approximately 15,250 overseas students undertook VET in institutes which received some public funds. The majority of these students are studying full time, with an average across all states and territories of 570 hours. This compares to an average of 207 hours for all VET clients. Table 1 provides the average annual hours undertaken by overseas clients and all VET clients.

TABLE 1: Average annual hours by state or territory 1996 and 1997

Average Hours	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Overseas Clients									
1997	607	564	615	571	446	630	377	609	570
1996	578	605	562	443	449	416	325	610	565
All Clients									
1997	207	202	223	247	140	265	215	318	207
1996	210	202	227	231	169	246	173	309	210

Scope

The figures in this publication relate to clients who undertook training with VET providers in receipt of public funds. This includes TAFE and other government providers, registered community providers, some VET delivered in schools, and publicly-funded delivery by private providers. Fee-for-service delivery by private providers has been excluded. Publicly-funded providers account for approximately half of all VET undertaken in Australia. The remainder is funded wholly from other sources and is delivered by providers who are not part of the public VET system.

Overseas clients, course enrolments and annual hours by country, 1996 & 1997

Overseas students come to Australia to study from a wide variety of countries, however the majority come from the Asian region. In 1997, the Asian region accounted for 10,685 clients or 70.1% of the total, up from the 10,166 clients or 76.3% reported in 1996. The number of enrolments also grew, up 12.8% from 1996 to 23,244. On a country basis it is notable that Indonesia, Hong Kong and Thailand have all recorded significant falls in client numbers in 1997 some of which can be attributed to the Asian currency crisis. Table 2 provides summary information on overseas students by country, client numbers, course enrolments and annual hours.

TABLE 2

	Clients		Enrolments		Course Annual Hours	
Country of Origin	**1997**	**1996**	**1997**	**1996**	**1997**	**1996**
English speaking countries	*101*	*176*	*150*	*246*	*45,022*	*65,302*
Percent of total	*0.7*	*1.3*	*0.6*	*1.2*	*0.5*	*0.9*
Asia						
China	501	457	822	793	311,054	262,135
Hong Kong	1,320	1,495	2,297	2,579	640,802	965,656
India	**569**	**443**	**806**	**647**	**327,194**	**260,592**
Indonesia	1,762	2,148	2,475	2,828	1,000,429	1,096,482
Japan	1,125	884	1,902	1,643	606,591	483,417
Malaysia	534	438	747	607	279,690	258,551
North Korea	**238**	**164**	**316**	**262**	**136,080**	**124,229**
Pakistan	169	123	230	176	86,251	62,354
Singapore	**189**	**236**	**262**	**289**	**108,880**	**113,952**
South Korea	1,344	1,032	2,206	1,618	771,446	625,111
Sri Lanka	**486**	**425**	**715**	**636**	**261,583**	**242,876**
Taiwan	1,010	925	1,986	1,932	648,351	610,129
Thailand	**785**	**811**	**1,145**	**1,252**	**439,790**	**487,712**
Viet Nam	121	171	168	235	68,532	108,035
Other Asia	*582*	*414*	*780*	*629*	*250,453*	*217,575*
Total Asia	*10,685*	*10,166*	*16,857*	*16,126*	*6,137,126*	*5,916,806*
Percent of total	*70.1*	*76.3*	*72.5*	*78.3*	*70.6*	*78.6*
Total Africa	*111*	*159*	*163*	*201*	*71,589*	*87,336*
Percent of total	*0.7*	*1.2*	*0.7*	*1.0*	*0.8*	*1.2*
Total Americas	*48*	*49*	*60*	*75*	*24,623*	*16,336*
Percent of total	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.2*
Total Europe	*208*	*241*	*302*	*367*	*92,770*	*98,015*
Percent of total	*1.4*	*1.8*	*1.3*	*1.9*	*1.1*	*1.3*
Oceania						
Fiji	82	115	122	193	42,967	72,655
Papua New Guinea	**184**	**172**	**356**	**415**	**81,305**	**93,714**
Other Oceania	163	193	338	372	98,056	103,751
Total Oceania	*429*	*480*	*815*	*980*	*222,328*	*270,120*
Percent of total	*2.8*	*3.6*	*3.5*	*4.8*	*2.6*	*3.6*
Other Countries	*3,669*	*2,055*	*4,897*	*2,583*	*2,103,600*	*1,077,073*
Percent of total	*24.1*	*15.4*	*21.1*	*12.5*	*24.2*	*14.3*
Total all Countries	**15,251**	**13,326**	**23,244**	**20,602**	**8,697,258**	**7,534,990**

WORLD IN SUMMARY

Top 10 world countries of persons aged 65 and over

Australia is 10th, with 2.2 million, just ahead of Poland

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CHINA

China occupies approximately 6% of the total land area, but has approximately 21% of the total population and spends only 2.3% of their public expenditure on education, compared with 5.6% in Australia.

	China	World	% of World
GDP – real growth rate (1996)	9.7%	3.6%	
GDP composition by sector			
• Agriculture	20.0%	na	
• Industry	49.0%	na	
• Services	31.0%	na	
Inflation Rate (1996)	10.0%	25.0%	
Public expenditure on education as % of GNP (1995)	2.3%	na	
Land Area – thousands sq km	9,326.4	148,940.0	6.3
Population – millions (1997)	1,221.6	5,849.7	20.9
• Males	629.5	2,945.7	21.4
• Females	591.7	2,904.0	20.2

INDIA

India occupies approximately 2% of the total land area, but has approximately 17% of the total population and spends 3.5% of their public expenditure on education, compared with 5.6% in Australia.

	India	World	% of World
GDP – real growth rate (1996)	6.5%	3.6%	
GDP composition by sector			
• Agriculture	30.0%	na	
• Industry	29.0%	na	
• Services	42.0%	na	
Inflation Rate (1996)	10.3%	25.0%	
Public expenditure on education as % of GNP (1994)	3.5%	na	
Land Area – thousands sq km	2,973.2	148,940.0	2.0
Population – millions (1997)	966.8	5,849.7	16.5
• Males	500.0	2,945.7	17.0
• Females	466.8	2,904.0	16.1

SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka occupies less than 0.1% of the total land area and consequently only 0.3% of the total population and spends 3.1% of their public expenditure on education, compared with 5.6% in Australia.

	Sri Lanka	World	% of World
GDP – real growth rate (1996)	3.7%	3.6%	
GDP composition by sector			
• Agriculture	23.8%	na	
• Industry	28.7%	na	
• Services	51.5%	na	
Inflation Rate (1996)	15.9%	25.0%	
Public expenditure on education as % of GNP (1995)	3.1%	na	
Land Area – thousands sq km	65.7	148,940.0	0.0
Population – millions (1997)	18.7	5,849.7	0.3
• Males	9.3	2,945.7	0.3
• Females	9.4	2,904.0	0.3

MALAYSIA

Malaysia occupies approximately 0.2% of the total land area, and has approximately 0.4% of the total population and spends 5.3% of their public expenditure on education, compared with 5.6% in Australia.

	Malaysia	World	% of World
GDP – real growth rate (1996)	8.2%	3.6%	
GDP composition by sector			
• Agriculture	14.0%	na	
• Industry	45.0%	na	
• Services	41.0%	na	
Inflation Rate (1996)	3.5%	25.0%	
Public expenditure on education as % of GNP (1994)	5.3%	na	
Land Area – thousands sq km	328.6	148,940.0	0.2
Population – millions (1997)	20.5	5,849.7	0.4
• Males	10.3	2,945.7	0.3
• Females	10.2	2,904.0	0.4

JAPAN

Japan occupies approximately 0.3% of the total land area, but has approximately 2% of the total population and spends 3.8% of their public expenditure on education, compared with 5.6% in Australia.

	Japan	World	% of World
GDP – real growth rate (1996)	3.6%	3.6%	
GDP composition by sector			
• Agriculture	2.0%	na	
• Industry	41.5%	na	
• Services	56.5%	na	
Inflation Rate (1996)	0.3%	25.0%	
Public expenditure on education as % of GNP (1993)	3.8%	na	
Land Area – thousands sq km	374.7	148,940.0	0.3
Population – millions (1997)	125.7	5,849.7	2.1
• Males	61.6	2,945.7	2.1
• Females	64.1	2,904.0	2.2

INDONESIA

Indonesia occupies approximately 1% of the total land area, but has approximately 4% of the total population.

	Indonesia	World	% of World
GDP – real growth rate (1996)	7.0%	3.6%	
GDP composition by sector			
• Agriculture	17.0%	na	
• Industry	42.0%	na	
• Services	41.0%	na	
Inflation Rate (1996)	7.0%	25.0%	
Public expenditure on education as % of GNP (1995)	na	na	
Land Area – thousands sq km	1,826.4	148,940.0	1.2
Population – millions (1997)	209.8	5,849.7	3.6
• Males	104.7	2,945.7	3.6
• Females	105.1	2,904.0	3.6

SOUTH KOREA

South Korea occupies approximately 0.1% of the total land area, but has approximately 1% of the total population and spends 3.7% of their public expenditure on education, compared with 5.6% in Australia.

	South Korea	World	% of World
GDP – real growth rate (1996)	6.8%	3.6%	
GDP composition by sector			
• Agriculture	6.5%	na	
• Industry	46.0%	na	
• Services	47.5%	na	
Inflation Rate (1996)	5.0%	25.0%	
Public expenditure on education as % of GNP (1994)	3.7%	na	
Land Area – thousands sq km	98.2	148,940.0	0.1
Population – millions (1997)	45.9	5,849.7	0.8
• Males	23.2	2,945.7	0.8
• Females	22.8	2,904.0	0.8

TAIWAN

Taiwan occupies less than 0.1% of the total land area, but has approximately 0.4% of the total population.

	Taiwan	World	% of World
GDP – real growth rate (1996)	5.7%	3.6%	
GDP composition by sector			
• Agriculture	3.0%	na	
• Industry	35.7%	na	
• Services	61.0%	na	
Inflation Rate (1996)	3.1%	25.0%	
Public expenditure on education as % of GNP (1995)	na	na	
Land Area – thousands sq km	32.3	148,940.0	0.0
Population – millions (1997)	21.7	5,849.7	0.4
• Males	11.1	2,945.7	0.4
• Females	10.6	2,904.0	0.4

HONG KONG

Hong Kong occupies less than 0.1% of the total land area and consequently only 0.1% of the total population and spends only 2.8% of their public expenditure on education, compared with 5.6% in Australia.

	Hong Kong	World	% of World
GDP – real growth rate (1996)	4.7%	3.6%	
GDP composition by sector			
• Agriculture	0.2%	na	
• Industry	16.4%	na	
• Services	83.4%	na	
Inflation Rate (1996)	6.0%	25.0%	
Public expenditure on education as % of GNP (1994)	2.8%	na	
Land Area – thousands sq km	1.0	148,940.0	0.0
Population – millions (1997)	6.5	5,849.7	0.1
• Males	3.2	2,945.7	0.1
• Females	3.3	2,904.0	0.1

THAILAND

Thailand occupies approximately 0.2% of the total land area, but has approximately 1% of the total population and spends 4.2% of their public expenditure on education, compared with 5.6% in Australia.

	Thailand	World	% of World
GDP – real growth rate (1996)	6.7%	3.6%	
GDP composition by sector			
• Agriculture	10.0%	na	
• Industry	38.0%	na	
• Services	52.0%	na	
Inflation Rate (1996)	5.9%	25.0%	
Public expenditure on education as % of GNP (1995)	4.2%	na	
Land Area – thousands sq km	511.8	148,940.0	0.3
Population – millions (1997)	59.5	5,849.7	1.0
• Males	29.4	2,945.7	1.0
• Females	30.1	2,904.0	1.0

Source: The World Fact Book, United and UNESCO 1997 Statistical Year

AUSTRALIA

Estimated resident population of 18.5 million:

- Of the 1.5 million clients, 115,250 (7.8%) were fee paying clients from overseas. Of the 58.9% were males, and 44.1% were females.
- Of the 1.8 million course enrolments, overseas clients accounted for 11.3%.
- Of the 3832 million annual hours, overseas clients accounted for 2.9%.

	1997	1996	Change
Course Enrolments:	228,2444	201,6832	112.8%
Annual Hours:	6,6897,2566	7,5336,3888	155.4%
Clients:	115,2511	113,3235	100.4%
• Males:	67,5108	71,5236	113.0%
• Females:	45,7204	51,7957	100.8%

NORTHERN TERRITORY

NT with 1.0% of the total population:

- 0.8% of the total number of overseas clients (1,234 of whom 64.3% are males and 35.7% are females)
- Overseas clients represent 0.8% of all NT clients (116,2300)
- 0.5% of the total number of overseas course enrolments.
- 0.6% of the total number of annual hours.

	1997	1996	Change
Course Enrolments:	1116	80	107.5%
Annual Hours:	488,5773	35,.706	381.0%
Clients:	1229	1113	107.2%
• Males:	803	59	403.1%
• Females:	491	52	111.5%

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

WA with 9.7% of the total population:

- 8.3% of the total number of overseas clients (7,266 of whom 52.1% are males and 47.9% are females)
- Overseas clients represent 1.1% of all WA clients (711,5000)
- 7.1% of the total number of overseas course enrolments.
- 8.2% of the total number of annual hours.

	1997	1996	Change
Course Enrolments:	11,6931	11,5379	5.5%
Annual Hours:	1222,6958	4836,1148	540.0%
Clients:	7,2966	7,0158	103.7%
• Males:	4559	3935	301.5%
• Females:	4027	3533	5.8%

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SA with 8.0% of the total population:

- 6.9% of the total number of overseas clients (1,058 of whom 59.5% are males and 40.5% are females)
- Overseas clients represent 0.7% of all SA clients (141,5000)
- 7.5% of the total number of overseas course enrolments.
- 5.4% of the total number of annual hours.

	1997	1996	Change
Course Enrolments:	11,7238	11,3804	333.3%
Annual Hours:	4071,4223	3988,6888	211.3%
Clients:	11,0568	6869	222.3%
• Males:	6330	4691	311.8%
• Females:	4228	3844	111.5%

TASMANIA

Tas with 2.6% of the total population:

- 1.5% of the total number of overseas clients (222 of whom 52.4% are males and 46.6% are females)
- Overseas clients represent 0.8% of all Tas clients (28,600)
- 1.9% of the total number of overseas course enrolments.
- 1.6% of the total number of annual hours.

	1997	1996	Change
Course Enrolments:	456	511	-11.9%
Annual Hours:	1482,5958	1466,2811	6.2%
Clients:	2223	3566	-37.4%
• Males:	1170	1901	-38.3%
• Females:	1034	1176	-40.9%

QUEENSLAND

Qld with 18.4% of the total population:

- 15.6% of the total number of overseas clients (2,381 of whom 50.4% are males and 49.6% are females)
- Overseas clients represent 1.1% of all Qld clients (216,200)
- 26.1% of the total number of overseas course enrolments.
- 16.8% of the total number of annual hours.

	1997	1996	Change
Course Enrolments:	6,0771	5,7401	5.3%
Annual Hours:	1,4885,1189	11,1235,6668	33.7%
Clients:	2,3811	11,9968	119.6%
• Males:	1,2088	9886	20.5%
• Females:	1,1491	9854	116.8%

NEW SOUTH WALES

NSW with 32.9% of the total population:

- 12.0% of the total number of overseas clients (1,8259, of whom 58.2% are males and 41.8% are females)
- Overseas clients represent 1.4% of all NSW clients (5617,5000)
- 10.1% of the total number of overseas course enrolments.
- 12.8% of the total number of annual hours.

	1997	1996	Change
Course Enrolments:	21,3457	21,1222	113.6%
Annual Hours:	11,1389,7330	3881,4230	133.1%
Clients:	11,8259	11,6937	7.8%
• Males:	11,0805	11,3886	5.6%
• Females:	7454	6988	111.0%

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

ACT with 1.7% of the population:

- 2.7% of the total number of overseas clients (4039 of whom 51.6% are males and 48.4% are females)
- Overseas clients represent 2.2% of all ACT clients (176,7000)
- 2.4% of the total number of overseas course enrolments.
- 2.9% of the total number of annual hours.

	1997	1996	Change
Course Enrolments:	5603	5231	6.1%
Annual Hours:	2449,1964	2560,7796	-0.7%
Clients:	4039	4011	0.5%
• Males:	2911	2703	0.9%
• Females:	1196	1196	0.0%

VICTORIA

Vic with 24.8% of the total population:

- 32.2% of the total number of overseas clients (7,956, of whom 57.2% are males and 42.7% are females)
- Overseas clients represent 1.9% of all Vic clients (417,4000)
- 44.3% of the total number of overseas course enrolments.
- 50.6% of the total number of annual hours.

	1997	1996	Change
Course Enrolments:	101,2596	87,7440	117.5%
Annual Hours:	4,4888,5912	4,1981,1855	8.4%
Clients:	7,9545	6,4339	118.2%
• Males:	4,5501	4,0859	111.2%
• Females:	3,3996	2,7713	25.2%

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Overseas module enrolments by module outcome by state or territory, 1997

Overseas clients tend to have a higher module pass rate (64.5%) compared with the national total (59.2%), and a higher fail rate (8.5%) compared with the national rate (4.9%). Overseas clients tend to complete their studies in the reporting year and consequently they tend to have a lower percentage of Not assessed – Continuing Studies (2.9%) compared with the national total (5.0%). Table 3 provides summary information on the module enrolments by overseas clients in 1997 by module completion and state or territory.

TABLE 3

Module Outcome	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia	Percent
Passed	23,631	55,422	29,685	14,077	10,894	2,437	605	4,512	141,263	64.5
Failed	2,325	12,908	123	699	1,720	202	93	575	18,645	8.5
Result Withheld	41	285	4,108	0	150	0	0	36	4,600	2.1
Completed Class Hours	959	2,709	11,237	579	457	0	0	103	16,043	7.3
Continuing Studies	105	2,974	133	2,330	444	323	10	0	6,319	2.9
RPL	798	981	31	4	456	44	0	203	2,507	1.1
Credit Transfer	1,821	1,783	0	1,877	31	622	108	240	6,482	3.0
Withdrew	2,451	9,961	901	738	572	575	106	802	16,106	7.3
Not Stated	0	6,269	587	345	0	0	0	0	7,201	3.3
Total	**32,121**	**93,271**	**46,805**	**20,649**	**14,724**	**4,203**	**922**	**6,471**	**219,166**	**100.0**

Percent of overseas enrolments by stream of study, by state or territory, 1997

Most overseas clients were enrolled in the Paraprofessional, Higher Technician stream of study and accounted for 6,455 enrolments (27.8%). These courses provide initial education and training to develop specialised skills. Courses in the Educational Preparation stream with 4,830 enrolments (20.8%) and Basic Employment Skills stream with 3,396 enrolments (14.6%) were the next largest streams of study. Table 4 provides a summary of the number of enrolments by stream of study for the states/territories and Australia.

TABLE 4

Stream of Study	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total No. Enrolments
Entry to employment or further education:									
Basic Employment Skills	1.1	28.7	3.7	3.2	2.1	0.0	57.6	5.5	3,396
Educational Preparation	12.9	16.3	31.5	21.1	15.2	22.9	0.0	38.7	4,830
Initial vocational courses:									
Operatives	5.3	0.4	4.7	6.9	8.6	1.6	0.0	9.4	779
Recognised Trades: Part Exempt	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.5	70
Recognised Trades: Complete	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	68
Other Skills: Part Exempt	0.8	0.3	5.2	0.1	23.4	1.3	0.0	2.7	792
Other Skills: Complete	10.4	2.8	10.0	16.0	9.1	14.2	6.8	2.7	1,653
Trade Technician/ Supervisor	11.3	9.1	1.5	8.9	5.8	21.6	16.9	14.0	1,740
Para-professional Technician	0.0	0.0	3.7	30.6	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	746
Para-professional Higher Technician	38.4	32.0	22.2	12.1	24.9	28.7	16.1	23.8	6,455
Professional	19.7	7.8	4.6	0.0	9.6	5.1	1.7	2.7	1,729
Post-initial vocational courses:									
Operatives	0.8	0.2	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	663
Trades/Other Skills	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	181
Trade Technician/ Supervisor	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14
Para-professional Technician	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Para-professional Higher Technician	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	123
Percentage Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**23,244**
Total Enrolments	***2,347***	***10,296***	***6,871***	***1,661***	***1,738***	***450***	***118***	***563***	***23,244***

Overseas course and module enrolments, annual hours and clients, by state or territory, 1997

Victoria and Queensland accounted for over 70% of the total enrolments, with the former having 44.3% of the total and the latter having 26.1%. New South Wales attracted 10.1% of enrolments while South Australia and Western Australia attracted 7.5% and 7.1% respectively. Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory attracted less than 5%. Table 5 provides summary information on the total number of course enrolments, module enrolments, annual hours and clients for each of the states and territories.

TABLE 5

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Number of Male Clients	1,065	4,551	1,200	659	630	119	83	211	8,516
Percent of Australia	***12.5***	***53.4***	***14.1***	***7.7***	***7.4***	***1.4***	***1.0***	***2.5***	***100.0***
Number of Female Clients	764	3,396	1,181	607	428	104	46	198	6,724
Percent of Australia	***11.4***	***50.5***	***17.6***	***9.0***	***6.4***	***1.5***	***0.7***	***2.9***	***100.0***
Total Number of Clients	**1,829**	**7,956**	**2,381**	**1,266**	**1,058**	**223**	**129**	**405**	**15,251**
Percent of Australia	***12.0***	***52.2***	***15.6***	***8.3***	***6.9***	***1.5***	***0.8***	***2.7***	***100.0***
Number of Course Enrolments	2,347	10,296	6,071	1,661	1,738	450	118	563	23,244
Percent of Australia	***10.1***	***44.3***	***26.1***	***7.1***	***7.5***	***1.9***	***0.5***	***2.4***	***100.0***
Number of Module Enrolments	32,121	93,271	46,805	20,649	14,724	4,203	922	6,471	219,166
Percent of Australia	***14.7***	***42.6***	***21.4***	***9.4***	***6.7***	***1.9***	***0.4***	***3.0***	***100.0***
Number of Annual Hours	1,109,730	4,489,952	1,465,189	722,668	471,423	140,569	48,573	249,164	8,697,258
Percent of Australia	***12.8***	***51.6***	***16.8***	***8.3***	***5.4***	***1.6***	***0.6***	***2.9***	***100.0***

Percent of overseas enrolments by field of study by state or territory, 1997

Most overseas clients were enrolled in VET Multi-Field Education field of study, which covers such courses as English language, bridging courses, pre vocational courses, numeracy and literacy courses. This field of study accounted for just over 7,000 enrolments in 1997 or 30.1%, compared with approximately 6,500 in 1996 or 31.5%. The next largest field of study was Business, Administration, Economics, which accounted for 6,826 enrolments. Combined these two fields of study accounted for almost 60% of all course enrolments. Table 6 provides a breakdown of the number of enrolments by field of study for the states/territories and Australia.

TABLE 6

Field of Study	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total No. Enrolments
Land & Marine Resources, Animal Husbandry	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.5	63
Architecture, Building	3.9	1.8	0.4	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.0	2.5	401
Art, Humanities & Social Sciences	4.0	6.4	25.6	33.7	3.8	1.8	0.8	36.1	3,142
Business, Administration, Economics	34.9	30.6	23.6	27.5	36.7	47.3	9.3	19.7	6,826
Education	0.0	0.2	3.6	0.0	5.5	0.0	12.7	0.0	349
Engineering, Surveying	8.8	8.0	3.5	7.5	3.5	7.6	6.8	3.2	1,487
Health, Community Services	0.0	1.2	4.4	2.4	1.1	0.4	1.7	3.0	470
Law, Legal Studies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Science	15.8	0.7	4.7	8.4	7.9	8.9	0.0	2.8	1,067
Veterinary Science, Animal Care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9
Services, Hospitality, Transportation	18.7	8.1	8.5	13.2	14.1	8.4	11.9	21.5	2,424
VET Multi-Field Education	13.8	42.8	25.4	3.6	24.6	24.7	56.8	10.7	7,003
Percentage Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**23,244**
Total Enrolments	*2,347*	*10,296*	*6,071*	*1,661*	*1,738*	*450*	*118*	*563*	*23,244*

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Percent of overseas enrolments by qualification level, by state or territory, 1997

The majority of overseas clients enrol in Diplomas and Associate Diplomas (35.9%), followed by Non Award Courses (24.8%). This qualification accounts for clients undertaking English language courses or bridging type courses in which no award is granted and is primarily used in the preparation for further study, which is also reflected in the enrolments in VET Multi-Field Education field of study as shown in table 6. Enrolments in AQF Certificate III and Equivalent accounted for 2,718 enrolments (11.7%), AQF Senior Secondary and Certificates I and II with 2,455 enrolments (10.6%) and AQF IV and Equivalent accounted for 2,395 enrolments (10.3%). Table 7 provides a summary of the number of enrolments by qualification category for the states/territories and Australia.

TABLE 7

Qualification Category	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total No. Enrolments
Diplomas	57.1	36.1	28.1	40.5	34.5	33.8	17.8	26.5	8,349
AQF Certificate IV and Equivalent	11.4	10.8	5.6	13.2	10.6	23.8	17.8	25.6	2,395
AQF Certificate III and Equivalent	19.3	5.0	19.0	20.2	6.9	13.3	8.5	23.8	2,718
AQF Senior Secondary and Certificate I and II	9.4	10.0	15.3	5.2	1.6	18.2	0.8	14.8	2,455
Other Certificates and Statements of Attainment	1.1	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	9.8	5.1	9.4	965
Endorsements and Others	1.8	1.8	0.0	18.6	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	809
Non Award Courses	0.0	36.4	19.3	2.3	42.2	0.2	50.0	0.2	5,753
Percentage Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**23,244**
Total Enrolments	*2,347*	*10,256*	*6,671*	*1,681*	*1,738*	*450*	*118*	*563*	*23,244*

Overseas clients by sex and state or territory, 1996 and 1997

More male overseas clients (55.9%) study VET in Australia than female overseas clients (44.1%). This differs however from the national trend which shows that approximately 52% of clients are males, and 48% are females. Table 8 provides a breakdown of the number of clients by state or territory and sex for 1996 and 1997.

TABLE 8

Males	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia	Percent
1996	1,009	4,093	996	505	481	181	58	213	7,536	56.6
1997	1,065	4,551	1,200	659	630	119	83	211	8,518	55.9
% change	5.6	11.2	20.5	30.5	31.0	-34.3	43.1	-0.9	13.0	
Females										
1996	688	2,713	994	553	384	175	52	198	5,757	43.2
1997	764	3,396	1,181	607	428	104	46	198	6,724	44.1
% change	11.0	25.2	18.8	9.8	11.5	-40.6	-11.5	0.0	16.8	
All Clients										
1996	1,697	6,839	1,990	1,058	865	356	110	411	13,326	100.0
1997	1,829	7,956	2,381	1,266	1,058	223	129	409	15,251	100.0
% change	7.8	16.3	19.6	19.7	22.3	-37.4	17.3	-0.5	14.4	

Overseas clients by age and state or territory, 1997

In 1997, over three-quarters of overseas clients were in the 18 to 29 year age bracket with almost 55% of these in the 20-24 year age bracket. In 1996, the 18-29 year age bracket accounted for approximately 82% of the total, with the majority again being in the 20-24 year age bracket. Table 9 provides the age breakdown of overseas clients by state or Territory for 1997.

TABLE 9

Age	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia	Percent
17 or under	47	374	64	71	16	17	5	16	610	4.0
18 and 19	308	1,866	150	260	158	37	8	72	2,859	18.7
20-24	915	3,815	281	597	477	101	44	182	6,412	42.0
25-29	412	1,382	141	238	179	42	33	65	2,492	16.3
30 or over	137	437	94	85	171	26	35	37	1,022	6.7
Age not known	10	82	1,651	15	57	0	4	37	1,856	12.2
Total	**1,829**	**7,956**	**2,381**	**1,266**	**1,058**	**223**	**129**	**409**	**15,251**	**100.0**

Related Publications

Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 1997 : In detail provides detailed information on clients, the courses and modules they undertook, information about module outcomes and measures of total VET activity. 182 pages.

Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 1997 : An overview provides analytical commentary on characteristics of clients, the modules and course they undertook in 1997, module outcomes and measures of total VET activity. 32 pages.

Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 1997 : At a glance provides a snapshot on the number of clients, annual hours, courses and modules and some state and territory statistics for 1997. 8 pages.

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